

Global Newspaper  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
the Hague and Marseille

THE DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 18

31,755

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ZURICH, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1985

## Kampelman Lobbies Congress, alls MX Crucial to Arms Talks

By Our Staff From Dispatches

SHINGON — The House debate Monday on the MX issue, and President Ronald Reagan's chief arms negotiator, Philip Hill, to argue that the missile was crucial to the success of the Geneva talks.

The Senate has already voted to approve \$1.5 billion in this year to build 21 of the multi-

stage congressional war games talks on existing facts. Page 5.

ad intercontinental missiles, those also must vote twice to fund the funds and the first vote is due Tuesday.

Reagan called Max Kampelman from Geneva last Friday to emphasize the importance of the MX. Mr. Kampelman, a conservative Democrat, was engaged in a day-long lobbying effort of what a White House spokesman called a "full-court press" on the issue.

Meeting with Thomas P. H. Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat who is speaker of the House, with others on Capitol Hill, Kampelman joined Mr. Reagan and other officials at the White House. Later he was to meet with a group of more than 100 House members, including many opponents of the missile.

In the White House session, Kampelman said the MX was to protect the progress of Geneva negotiations on strategic-range and space-weapons. The talks began on March 12.

He operates on the assumption negotiating with the Soviet Union is a very serious business, a difficult business, and one does not make concessions or give concerns without getting them in return," he said.

Representative James A. Courter, a Democrat of New Jersey, said from a meeting with Mr. Kampelman and said, "The question would it be catastrophic" to cancel the MX now.

He asked Mr. Kampelman, "Would it end the negotiations and he said that perhaps it may be too far, but he felt it would make his job much more difficult and perhaps would be an agreement longer in order to have."

O'Neill, after his meeting with Mr. Kampelman, said that the senator has always been for the MX and "believes it is a bargain."

But I just don't buy his argument," he added. "In good conscience I cannot vote for that missile."

According to the House vote, the senator said: "It's close. I'm sure the White House appreciates it's position, but they won't be taking out the stops. It's closer than you think."

Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the assistant minority leader, agreed that the vote remains very close."

He said the administration had offered its support from the 210 votes he had counted last week, but refused to give a specific number. With two vacancies in the House, 217 votes are necessary for a majority with all members voting. Fewer than 200 members are said to remain seated on the issue.

The MX debate opened in the House, Representative Samuel S. Stratton, Democrat of New York, chastised the administration for rejecting the missile and sending a message to the Soviet Union that as far as the House of Representatives is concerned, it's not giving away this missile.

He heard the House vote, the senator said: "It's close. I'm sure the White House appreciates it's position, but they won't be taking out the stops. It's closer than you think."

Representative Charles E. Bennett, Democrat of Florida, said the missile "fairly and squarely" because it must be started in silos that are vulnerable to Soviet first strike.

"No vote on a wasteful program," he said, "should never be based on anti-American or soft stance."

(UPI, AP)

### INSIDE

The United States is changing traffic procedures to reduce delays. Page 2.

Senate said 13 members of the Chinese torpedo boat fleet to go home. Page 4.

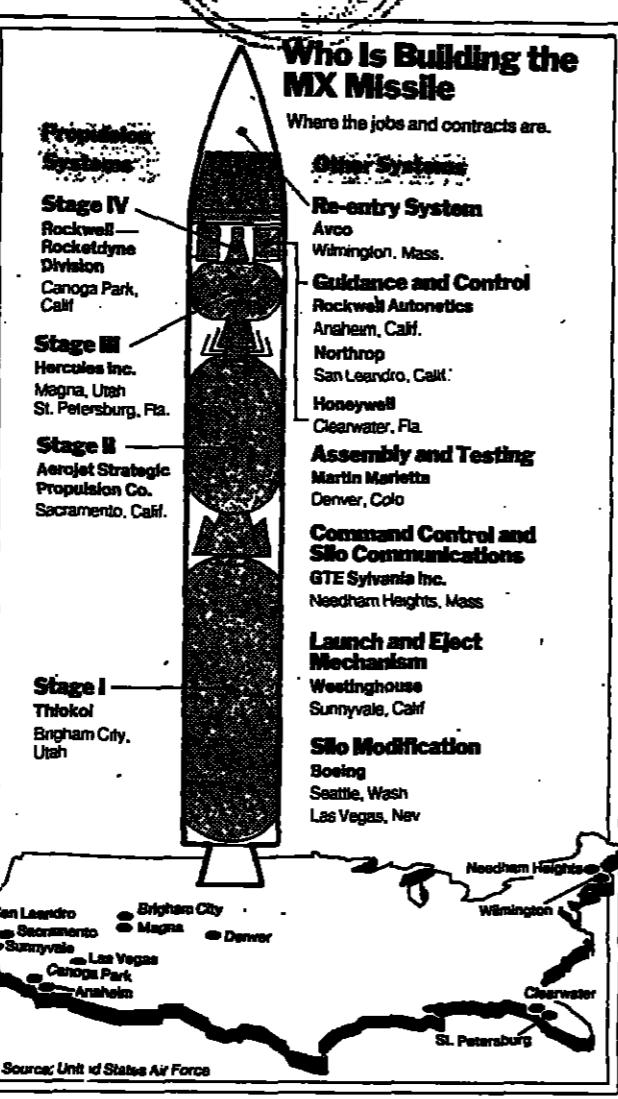
### BUSINESS/FINANCE

The dollar rose in calm trading in Europe. Page 9.

President Reagan said a reorganization of the world monetary system was not a priority. Page 9.

### TOMORROW

The governor, Madeleine Albright, one of two female governors in the United States, is a Democrat in a rural state.



## Jobs Are Held Out as Lure To Foes of MX in House

By Hedrick Smith  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Representative Matthew G. Martínez is a third-term Democrat from the industrial suburbs northeast of Los Angeles. His heavily Mexican-American blue-collar district, hit hard by major plant closings in recent years, is aching for new business.

Like many liberal Democrats, the 56-year-old congressman has voted against the MX, for missile expansion, ever since he came to Capitol Hill. But with the House preparing to vote on it again Tuesday and Thursday, he is being tempted to switch by arguments that MX contracts will mean jobs for his district.

President Ronald Reagan's main arguments for the MX, especially with the Senate, revolve around the need to show national resolve and provide negotiating leverage at the arms talks with the Soviet Union.

But in the House, where congressional districts are small enough for the economic effect of a Pentagon program or the influence of major contractors to be greater, the jobs issue has more appeal.

"We've had Bethlehem Steel, Ford, Huffy Bicycle and General Motors shut down plants in our area and so the general employment situation in my district is really desperate," Mr. Martinez said.

"If there were 10,000 jobs for my district from MX contracts, or even 5,000 jobs," he went on, "I would regard that as positive enough to swing my vote. Unemployment in my district is over 10 percent, and when you have that kind of unemployment rate, 5,000 jobs becomes a very lucrative number."

He heard the jobs argument when, as part of a nine-member congressional group, he was invited to Vandenberg Air Force Base in California for Penugon briefings and a test-fixing of the MX on Feb. 1. It was pressed on him again by G.W. Sargent of Rockwell Autonetics Division, a major MX contractor with a plant at Anaheim. He also hears the job pitch from lobbyists with the United Automobile Workers, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, and the Sheet Metal Workers.

Representative Mervyn M. Dymally, another potential swing vote from a district southeast of Los Angeles, has also felt pressure from MX contractors, including the Northrop Corp., which employs 3,700 people in his district. In 1983 he was the only member of the congressional black caucus ever to vote for the MX missile, although he has since opposed it.

Ardent backers of the MX such as Representative Samuel S. Stratton of New York state take the House floor to spell out the economic benefits of the MX program to skeptics. Mr. Stratton said the full program of 100 missiles would generate an average of 32,132 jobs a year over the next decade in direct employment and as many as 95,300 jobs a year, counting the spinoff to service industries.

The record of the number of jobs available as a result of MX production includes many of the very same states where the largest number of opponents of MX are

By Larry Rohter  
*New York Times Service*

MANAGUA — The national baseball stadium here was reopened a few weeks ago, after a five-year hiatus, newly rebuilt and bearing a new name.

The former Anastasio Somoza García Stadium is now called Rigoberto López Pérez Stadium, after the poet who assassinated the founder of the Somoza family in 1956.

It is equally clear that Nicaragua's leaders are trying to carry out profound changes in the character and function of the national game, changes that are in keeping with their stated goal of creating a "new Nicaraguan man."

"We want to rid baseball here

of its commercial aspects," said Otoniel Arguello, president of the Nicaraguan Baseball Federation.

"We are going to continue to charge admission,

of course, but we do not want the players to be used merely as the objects of investment and spectac-

le."

"We want a more humane

system that takes into account

the player's education, health

and family and gives him a

chance to develop himself as a

person," added Mr. Arguello,

who is also minister of aqua-

tions and canals.

An example of that policy,

Mr. Arguello said, is the new

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

## U.S. Asks Statement On Arms

### Space Defense Support Sought For May Summit

By Don Cook  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

PARIS — The Reagan administration is pressing its major allies for a joint declaration of support for its Strategic Defense Initiative when seven heads of government gather in Bonn for their annual economic summit meeting in May, according to European diplomatic sources involved in preparations for the meeting.

These sources said the administration would like to have such a declaration from the leaders of Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan as a means of putting further pressure on the Soviet Union to get down to "meaningful negotiations" at the nuclear arms talks in Geneva.

In return for such support at the summit meeting from May 2 to 4, these sources said, President Ronald Reagan is ready to pledge a policy of research cooperation and access to the high technology involved in the multibillion-dollar missile-defense program.

There is a marked reluctance, particularly on the part of the French, to participate in a joint policy declaration. The Europeans plan to coordinate their own views at a meeting of foreign and defense ministers of the Western European Union in Bonn on April 22 and 23. Its members are France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Mr. Reagan has had qualified public statements of support for research on space-based defense from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, after each visited Washington recently. The French have voiced misgivings of support, simply acknowledging that it is prudent to undertake research in the field.

All the Europeans have emphasized that their support for the research program does not extend to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



BUDAPEST CONGRESS — Janos Kadar, the leader of the Hungarian Communist Party, spoke Monday at the start of the party's 13th congress. Page 5.

## U.S. Major Killed by A Russian

### American Is Shot While on Duty In East Germany

The Associated Press

HEIDELBERG, West Germany — A Soviet guard shot and killed an unarmed U.S. Army officer attached to the U.S. military mission in East Germany, U.S. authorities said here Monday.

The Soviet Embassy in Washington charged that he was taking photographs of military equipment. But the U.S. State Department, apparently rejecting the accusation, said, "There can be no excuse from the Soviet side for this tragic incident." U.S. officials said that the officer was in an unrestricted area and that the shooting was unjustified.

The U.S. Army said that the officer, Major Arthur D. Nicholson, 37, was a Russian linguist and it acknowledged that the East German military mission to which he was assigned was an "intelligence-gathering operation."

The United States and the Soviet Union exchanged protests over the incident and an investigation was under way.

Major Nicholson, who was posted to the U.S. military mission in Potsdam in February 1982, was killed while on duty Sunday afternoon with another officer, "some distance from Berlin," a diplomatic source said in Bonn. The other officer, who was also unarmed, was unharmed, the source said.

Officers at the Potsdam mission are allowed to travel around East Germany except in restricted areas designated by the Russians, such as Soviet military installations.

The U.S. mission was one of three set up in Potsdam after World War II by the three Western allied powers — the United States, Britain and France — as a liaison with the Soviet forces in East Germany.

At the time the missions were established in the late 1940s, East Germany was still the Soviet-occupied zone.

The Soviet Union, in turn, set up military offices in three West German cities — Frankfurt, Bonn, and Berlin. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Reagan Recasting Federal Judiciary Trend Is to Conservative Majority Among U.S. Judges

By Howard Kurtz  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — An impressive list of people think William E. Hellestein, a senior attorney at New York's Legal Aid Society, should be a federal judge.

The Harvard Law School graduate has the blessing of both New York senators, Alfonse M. D'Amato, a Republican, and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat. Twenty-four former federal prosecutors have endorsed him as "an outstandingly able lawyer." He was recommended by a screening panel headed by Leonard Garment, a lawyer for Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

But it is not likely that Mr. Hellestein will ever sit on the federal bench. Critics have persuaded the Reagan administration to make a greater concerted effort to ideologically screen the people considered for the judiciary than at any time since Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term.

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## Lebanon Kidnapping Continue as a Briton, Frenchman Disappear

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Gunmen abducted Monday the director of France's cultural institute in the northern port of Tripoli, and in Beirut a British contract worker with the United Nations was also reported to have been kidnapped.

In Tripoli, a police source said gunmen broke into the home of Giles Sidney Peyrolles shortly after midnight, singled the Frenchman out from his roommates and took him away, making him the fourth French national kidnapped in Lebanon since Friday.

In Beirut, Alec Collett, a 63-year-old Briton working for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees, was kidnapped near Beirut, a spokesman for the agency said in Vienna.

Mr. Collett was identified as a semi-retired former director of a UN information service in Africa. The agency spokesman said that he was taken from his car by "unidentified people" as he and another employee of the agency were approaching the southern Beirut suburb of Khalde.

The spokesman said Mr. Collett, a resident of New York City, was married to an American.

In the abduction of the Frenchman, a group identifying itself as the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions delivered a handwritten message to a foreign news agency saying it had "arrested" Mr. Peyrolles.

The group's message said it would "not be responsible for guaranteeing Mr. Peyrolles' safety" unless France released a jailed member of the organization, "our comrade Abdel-Qader Saadi," within 48 hours.

The group told the Italian government to free two other detained members, Abdullah al-Mansouri and Josephine Abdo, or face similar action.

The group has previously claimed responsibility for the killing in Paris of the assistant U.S. military attaché, Charles R. Ray, on Jan. 18, 1982.

Mr. Peyrolles became the eighth foreigner kidnapped this month in mostly Moslem areas of Lebanon.

The group's message said it had not wanted to act against France or Italy "because their conspiratorial role against our people is limited, considering their position toward world imperialism led by the United States and Zionism."

However, if France and Italy failed to release the three group members named, "our future retaliation will be most severe and will bring catastrophe to residents of Paris and Rome," the message warned. "In addition, we will consider any Frenchman or Italian, wherever he may be, a target for us," it said.

Mr. Peyrolles' disappearance

coincided with the arrival Sunday in Beirut of a French government envoy, Marc Bonnefons, to look into the kidnapping last week of two French diplomat and one embassy employee.

Marcel Fontaine, the vice consul at the French Embassy, Marcel Carton, the protocol officer and his daughter, Danielle Perez, a secretary, were kidnapped Friday in Moslem West Beirut. Responsibility was claimed by a caller to Western news agencies who said he spoke for the Moslem fundamentalist Islamic Jihad group, which has been linked by U.S. officials to pro-Iranian Shiites Moslems of the Hezbollah, or Party of God, movement.

Two Britons and an American journalist, Terry A. Anderson, were kidnapped this month in abductions claimed by the Islamic Jihad.

That caller said the release of the French citizens depended "on the cancellation of a barter deal between France and Saudi Arabia under which Riyadh would get" French Mirage fighter planes in exchange for oil.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)



Ignaz Kiechle, right, the West German agriculture minister, talked Monday at the start of a European Community meeting with his Italian counterpart, Felippo Maria Pandolfi.

## U.S. Altering Air-Traffic Procedures to Cut Delays

By Richard Witkin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. government will start new air-traffic procedures next month to help prevent a repetition of the record flight delays of last summer.

The changes by the Federal Aviation Administration include alterations in routes and procedures for planes flying to the New York area from the Southwest; acceleration of a program to resolve bottlenecks in the airways as they start to develop; and the relaxing of restrictions on the fore and aft separation of planes.

New schedules for the heavy travel season go into effect with daylight saving time April 28.

The airlines say they have no intention of reverting to the excessive bunching of flights that contributed to last year's delays.

Sixty percent of delays are caused by bad weather. A delay is recorded when a flight is 15 minutes late either taking off or landing.

After delays set records last July and August, they hit an all-time high in October of 48,898, or 1,600 a day. Total flights at the nation's 22 busiest airports averaged about 24,000 a day.

The delays prompted pressure on the airlines from the FAA to spread peak-hour flights at six airports having the bulk of the delays: Kennedy, La Guardia and Newark in the New York area; O'Hare in Chicago; Atlanta; and Stapleton in Denver.

To cut delays, the aviation agency began using an "enroute spacing program" in December along the East Coast. Controllers identify which planes are converging from different sectors on a particular corridor. By taking account of how these planes are progressing right

member, the average number of delays dropped to 863 a day through January.

"I don't want to get overenthusiastic," Donald D. Engen, administrator of the FAA, said. "But we're definitely getting there."

Much of the problem last year was caused by saturation of single sectors of airspace in which planes were being guided by controllers rigidly adhering to a standard of 20 miles (32 kilometers) or more front and aft separation between planes.

To cut delays, the aviation agency began using an "enroute spacing program" in December along the East Coast. Controllers identify which planes are converging from different sectors on a particular corridor. By taking account of how these planes are progressing right

then, they can ignore the 20-mile spacings, which the airlines regard as wasteful and smooth traffic flow by relaying instructions to various planes to speed up or slow down.

Mr. Engen, a former navy pilot and retired admiral, said that last summer, "If a line of squalls was predicted for 10 to 11 the next morning, instructions would go out the night before to reroute traffic.

"Sometimes the thunderstorms didn't develop and the airline people would wonder why their guys had to go through all this Mickey Mouse. Now, with the improved flow-control center using enroute spacing, new software, and real-time weather information, we can make decisions based on what is actually happening."

After the agreement on schedule changes went into effect last No-

## U.S. Officer Is Slain in East Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

and Baden-Baden — as liaisons with the U.S. British and French military.

Under the agreement, each side is allowed to accredit 14 officers and enlisted personnel to their mission office. As for freedom of travel, the agreement states:

"Each member of the missions will be given identical travel facilities to include identical permanent passes in the Russian and English languages, permitting complete freedom of travel wherever and whenever it will be desired over territory and roads in both zones, except places of disposition of military units, without escort or supervision."

In Washington, a Soviet Embassy statement charged that either Major Nicholson or his companion was wearing a camouflage suit and carried a camera used to photograph combat equipment.

The Soviet statement said that the U.S. officers entered the area "despite the presence of clearly visible warning signs in Russian and German."

The officer was caught red-handed by a Soviet sentry guarding that equipment," the statement said. "He did not comply with his orders and, after a warning shot, while attempting to escape, he was killed."

Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman, said that under an agreement with the Soviet Union regarding East Germany, "any use of force is unjustified."

Mr. Nicholson's disappearance

Pentagon officials denied that Major Nicholson was a spy, although they acknowledged the Potsdam liaison office was an intelligence-gathering operation and that officers serve there with the goal of increasing their knowledge about Soviet armed forces.

According to the Soviet Embassy statement, the other U.S. officer, a driver, was apprehended with his vehicle. "The Soviet side lodged a resolute protest in this connection and expressed its regret over the death of the American military officer," the statement said.

It said that the installation was in the Schwerin district, which is about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of Berlin and 30 miles from the West German border.

A Pentagon official said that the shooting occurred in or near the town of Ludwigslust. The official said he did not know what East German or Soviet installations might be in the area, but added: "This officer wasn't doing anything he shouldn't have been doing."

He was the last serving holder of the crimson-ribboned medal, inscribed "For Valor."

Captain Limbu, now 45, won his VC on Nov. 21, 1965, as a lance-corporal serving in Sarawak, Malaysia, against Indonesian irregulars, when he carried two wounded men to safety under machine-gun fire and then knocked out an enemy patrol.

Since then, the medal has been awarded only four times, to two Australians who served in Vietnam and posthumously to two Britons for bravery in the Falklands.

## Retirement Strips The British Army Of Victoria Cross

(Associated Press)

LONDON — The Victoria Cross, Britain's highest award for bravery, was missing from the country's armed forces for the first time in 12 years Monday with the retirement of Captain Ram Bahadur Limbu of the 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles.

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## Reagan Is Recasting Federal Judiciary in Conservative Mold

(Continued from Page 1)

cases a year, only 150 of which are reviewed by the Supreme Court.

When it comes to naming district court judges, Mr. Reagan often follows the long tradition of accepting candidates recommended by the senators of his party. But administration sources say, there have been a surprising number of unqualified cases in which the White House has rejected a choice as too liberal or unqualified.

Many senators try to avoid such problems by relying on screening committees to recommend candidates. But few deny that political considerations are vital.

"I don't think you can eliminate politics from the selection of judges," said Jonathan C. Rose, a Washington attorney who once headed the Office of Legal Policy. "The question is whether it plays an improperly large role as opposed to the qualifications and merit of the candidates."

He said "senators sometimes feel obligated to reward political associates as opposed to the most distinguished lawyer in their state."

The White House has a free hand in filling vacancies on the appeals courts, which cover several states, although senators still push their favorite candidates.

The judicial nominating commissions used during Jimmy Carter's presidency has been scrapped, on the ground that they were too slow and inherently political. In

their place is a more informal process that generally works like this:

Names of candidates are submitted to the Office of Legal Policy, which reviews their work, surveys their colleagues and interviews leading contenders. After Attorney General Meese settles on a candidate, he sends his name to a White House selection committee chaired by Mr. Fielding, and which includes Mr. Meese, the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and the president's assistant for political affairs, Edward J. Rollins. This committee either endorses the finalist or raises objections.

The candidate then undergoes an FBI background check and is evaluated by the American Bar Association, a lawyers' association. If no problems surface, the panel sends the candidate's name to Mr. Reagan.

In practice, the internal jockeying can be fierce. A former White House official, Morton C. Blackwell, said conservatives frequently mount campaigns against judicial nominees, and that "the major point of contact for these conservative groups was Ed Meese when he was in the White House." Mr. Meese's influence will be equally great as attorney general, Mr. Blackwell said.

In every administration, according to Mr. Garment, nominations "tend to be driven by the lowest common denominator."



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## Seoul Says 13 in Crew Of Chinese Navy Boat Want to Return Home

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The South Korean government said Monday that 13 surviving crew members of a disabled Chinese torpedo boat now in its custody had expressed a desire to be sent back home.

A government statement implied that the naval vessel and its crew would be returned, but a spokesman said by telephone from Seoul that no decision had been made.

South Korea also said an investigation of a shooting incident aboard the boat, in which six crewmen were killed and two were wounded, had revealed no political motivation.

Foreign diplomats in Seoul said during the weekend that their information suggested that a mutiny or hostage-taking might have been attempted Friday by would-be defectors while the boat was taking part in maneuvers in the Yellow Sea. But the South Korean announcement Monday said the shooting had been started by two sailors with "grievances" against senior officers.

The statement, issued by the minister of culture and information, Lee Won Hong, said that the two men had stolen automatic rifles from a storage area and had then broken into the boat's bridge, firing upon and killing six senior crew members.

Two other sailors were wounded, but not seriously, and are hospitalized in the western port of Kumsan. Eleven other crew members are in South Korean custody at a Kumsan hotel.

According to Mr. Lee, the two armed sailors feared reprisals from the Chinese authorities and steered the boat away from other vessels taking part in the military exercise. The boat eventually ran out of fuel, he said, and drifted into South Korean waters, where a fishing boat spotted it and escorted it to shore.

The Seoul government did not specifically repeat a protest that it made on Saturday in which it asked China to apologize because three of its navy ships had followed the torpedo boat into South Korean waters. But without mentioning the apology, a government spokesman in Seoul said that a decision on returning the boat and its crew would be made "after receiving their answer on the violation of Korean territorial waters."

China and South Korea have no formal relations, and they have made contact with one another through representatives in Hong Kong. Both sides have taken a low-key approach to the incident, suggesting that neither wants it to interfere with warmer dealings.

On Sunday, the possibility that some Chinese sailors wished to defect prompted officials from the Taiwan government to seek interviews with crew members.

Mr. Hummel, who was born in China, said that given the difficulty of the task of modernization, "zigs and zags" resulting from mistakes and from arguments over the pace and side effects of the economic reforms are inevitable.

But, Mr. Hummel said, the essential lines of the program will continue, "no matter whether the present leadership dies tomorrow, is replaced, or whatever, because there is a very deep conviction that China is very far behind its neighbors, that China needs to modernize its whole economy and also modernize its society in some ways."

There is also a conviction, he said, that modernization has to be carried out with the help of foreign capital and technology as well as with the help of some outside managerial skills.

Arguments within Chinese society over the disruptions, apparent inequities, and illegal financial dealings that have accompanied the modernization



Arthur W. Hummel Jr.

process are clearly evident at the moment in the speeches of certain Chinese officials and in the press.

Official pronouncements on the need to counter corruption and instill new discipline have caused some foreigners to fear that the modernization program may be sharply slowed, if not reversed. But indicators over this past weekend tend to confirm Mr. Hummel's prediction that the reforms would continue.

The People's Daily said that the confidence of "some people" in the reforms had declined compared with the last quarter of last year.

But with China's "open door" policy, the paper said, "it is unavoidable that some pernicious capitalist ideas will enter China also."

Mr. Hummel, 64, is the first career diplomat to head the U.S. mission in China since a U.S. liaison office was set up in 1973. He was born in China's Shantou province, the son of a Congregationalist minister and China expert.

"Some Chinese wonder whether they're going too fast," Mr. Hummel said.

"Some wonder whether the social disruptions are more than China should have," he added. "Some ask whether it's a good idea to allow — temporarily, they say — some people to get rich while others are still poor."

"There must be arguments about how to do it, because there is no recognized model for having a portion of an economy still under state control," he continued.

And having a general socialist system here while the same time releasing the provinces and cities to make their own decisions outside the central plan and allowing market forces to determine at least in part the way prices work.

"It's a very delicate thing to do to try to reduce the terrible subsidies that take up more than 40 percent of China's budget," he said.

"There will be zigs and zags," he continued. "There will be mistakes, perhaps very conspicuous ones, that will cause the central government to pull back in its pace of reform. There will be successes, too, that will cause them to move a little faster."

## Gandhi Budget Has a Reagan Touch

### Urges Less Regulation, Tax Cuts for Business and the Rich

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in a notable break with past policies, has proposed a program to cut taxes for businesses and wealthy individuals and reduce government regulation of central parts of the economy.

The prime minister's program bears more than a passing resemblance to some of President Ronald Reagan's "supply-side" initiatives. Mr. Gandhi seems to have borrowed a page from Mr. Reagan's textbook in an effort to shake up the Indian economy.

The program, introduced in his government's budget last week, has drawn praise from several quarters,

including some associated with the political opposition.

Business groups and trade associations are hailing it as the most important budget proposal in years. But others have attacked the budget as "against the common man."

Perhaps most reminiscent of Reagonomics is the basic theme that the proposed changes are aimed at increasing savings, investment and productivity in a free economy.

Unlike Mr. Reagan's tax cuts, however, Mr. Gandhi's proposed tax reductions would affect only a small part of the population: portions of the middle and upper classes, who are the only people who pay income taxes.

In fact, there is a debate here, similar to the one on Reagonomics, over whether the benefits will extend to the vast majority of impoverished people in India. "Unless the large masses have purchasing power, they cannot take advantage of these steps," said A.L. Nagar of the Delhi School of Economics.

The Gandhi program falls short of an attempt to revamp the economy, which remains highly regulated and heavily taxed. Yet the budget offers the clearest indication so far of Mr. Gandhi's apparent determination to change the economy.

nation to liberalize an economy almost universally described as strangled by taxes and government regulations.

The program is also aimed at reducing rampant tax evasion, which has been a fact of life in India for years.

"What is important is that the government is changing direction," said a Western economist. "It used to be that the government had its finger in every piece of the pie. Now it is stepping back a bit and giving the private sector a chance to allocate. They're letting the marketplace in a little."

Import duties, which were ended on computers last November, are to be lifted on other electronic equipment, too.

To help close a budget deficit of \$3 billion in a budget of \$37 billion, the government is raising taxes and fees on such commodities as imported petroleum and petroleum products, cement, commercial vehicles and soda water. A proposal to increase railroad fares has provoked protests.

Some of the changes Mr. Gandhi proposes can be ordered unilaterally. Most are expected to be enacted by the parliament, where Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party commands an 80-percent majority.

The changes were put forward by V.P. Singh, the finance minister, one of a small group of market-oriented economic advisers to Mr. Gandhi. This group began assembling almost immediately after Mr. Gandhi took office last November upon the assassination of his mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Economists note that India has experienced satisfactory growth rates in recent years. The economy expanded more than 5 percent last year. But some people have expressed concern that if there is an economic downturn, Mr. Gandhi's experimentation with market solutions could come to a quick halt.

(Continued from Page 1)  
chain that supplies military equipment to Afghan rebels.

Omani and Western officials interviewed in Muscat denied that Omani airstrips were being used to ship arms or supplies to Afghan guerrillas. They also denied other reported activities in Oman by British and U.S. intelligence agencies.

A minority of U.S. officials in both the State and Defense departments, as well as U.S. diplomats in the Middle East, have questioned whether the large investment was worth the military use permitted by the agreement.

Some Western officials and diplomats critical of the relationship have argued that Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries including Kuwait, which favors a more independent foreign policy stance by Gulf states, would eventually press

Hussein Begins Trip to Spain  
United Press International  
AMMAN — King Hussein of Jordan and his wife, Queen Noor, left Monday for Madrid for a three-day state visit at the invitation of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia.

Oman into ending its military arrangements with the West.

There are indications that many Omanis, especially among the younger and better educated, resent the influence of the sultan's Libya. Some diplomats in Baghdad said that the Iraqi statement was admission that the explosion May 14 had been caused by Iranian missiles supplied by Syria or Libya.

(Iranian radio said Iranian officials confirmed the Iraqi attack on Tehran, The Associated Press reported. The radio, monitored in London, said that two Iraqi fired three rockets into a "desert area of Tehran." It added that Iraqi planes escaped under heavy anti-aircraft fire. Iraqi planes flew over 13 other Iranian cities, the radio said.)

## 8 Said to Die In Baghdad Blast; Iran Claims Attack

By Daniel Southerland  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's modernization program is likely to endure regardless of internal arguments and eventual leadership changes, according to the U.S. ambassador to China, Arthur W. Hummel Jr.

Mr. Hummel, who was born in China, said that given the difficulty of the task of modernization, "zigs and zags" resulting from mistakes and from arguments over the pace and side effects of the economic reforms are inevitable.

But, Mr. Hummel said, the essential lines of the program will continue, "no matter whether the present leadership dies tomorrow, is replaced, or whatever, because there is a very deep conviction that China is very far behind its neighbors, that China needs to modernize its whole economy and also modernize its society in some ways."

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(Continued from Page 1)  
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Mitterrand Gains Support

PARIS — President François Mitterrand is gaining in popularity. Raymond Barre, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Jacques Chirac, all leading opposition figures, growing less popular, according to a poll published Sunday in newspaper Le Journal du Dimanche.

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## Democrats Warn Soviet Bjano Honor Existing Pacts

*Arms Talks Hang in Balance,  
Congressmen Write to Gorbachev*

By Leslie H. Geibl  
*New York Times Service*

ASHINGTON — A group of full liberal and centrist Democrats in the House of Representatives has sent a private letter to all S. Gorbachev warning that the Soviet Union must comply with existing arms control treaties or the most "serious consequences for the future of arms control."

The main purpose of the letter, all of its signers said, is to send a message to the Soviet leader that control advocates as well as will insist that existing arms be honored before new ones are negotiated.

An unusual form of communication specifically stated that prospect for a limit on space-based missiles, widely seen as Moscow's goal in the arms control talks never "would become much difficult" without strict treaty stance.

Forty-three representatives signed the letter, including three full House members who will be with future arms treaties.

B. Fasell of Florida, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Joseph P. Addabbo of New York, chairman of the Appropriations Committee's subcommittee on defense, and Les Aspin of Wisconsin, chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

The letter's most pointed reference was to the radar being built at Krasnoyarsk in central Siberia.

The Reagan administration demands that, when it starts working in three years, will violate the treaty on anti-ballistic missiles (ABMs).

The Krasnoyarsk "problem is solved in a satisfactory manner," the letter stated. "It will have consequences for the future arms control process," including eroding "substantive and political support for the ABM treaty in the Congress and among American people."

Letters of arms control sending

this kind of message could be dismissed by the Soviets," said Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York. "But they might take the point more seriously when it comes from liberal Democrats with a long track record of support for arms control."

Representatives Solarz, Aspin and Norman D. Dicks of Washington were the prime movers in writing and organizing support for the letter, which they said, was delivered to the Soviet Embassy on Friday. Mr. Aspin and Mr. Dicks also have been instrumental in building House support for the MX missiles.

President Ronald Reagan has insisted that his Strategic Defense Initiative, the missile defense system popularly known as "star wars," will not be subject to negotiations. The administration says the Krasnoyarsk radar violates the ABM treaty because it is not located on the periphery of Soviet territory, and because it faces outward toward what would be the trajectory of incoming missiles, rather than up, as for the satellite tracking that is permissible under the treaty.

A recent analysis of this radar by British intelligence experts concluded that it was a probable violation. But they also observed that treaty language on allowable radars for satellite tracking and monitoring of arms treaties did not make an open-and-shut case.

The signers of the letter were:

Representatives Aspin, Addabbo, Solarz, Dicks and Fasell, Howard L. Berman and Merryn M. Dally of California, Robert Garcia, Gary L. Ackerman and Theodore S. Weiss of New York, Thomas M. Foglietti and John P. Murtha of Pennsylvania, Nicholas Mavrocordatos and Barney Frank of Massachusetts, Robert G. Torricelli of New Jersey, Howard E. Wolpe of Michigan, Harry M. Reid of Nevada, Michael D. Barnes of Maryland, Berkley Bedell of Iowa, Samuel Gejdenson of Connecticut, Edward F. Feighan of Ohio, Dave McCurdy of Oklahoma and Don Bonker of Washington.

## The Old Ball Game's Back, With New Pitch

(Continued from Page 1)  
verning the frequency of the appearances. To prolong and avoid crippling arm injuries they are allowed to pitch fixed number of innings per

Sandinistas also seem to view baseball as an instrument for nation-building. A new major team representing the longed-for second place in its division is subsidizing all 10 league teams. Sportswriters say this has meant higher wages for

in return, players are expected to not only support but to actively take part in the revolutionary process. When the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Nicaraguan People's Militia was celebrated with a mass rally and a parade in Managua late last month, the marchers included "patriotic" ballplayers in uniform, carrying rifles on their shoulders instead of bats.

From a strictly political point of view, baseball, which was popularized by the U.S. Marines who occupied Nicaragua for nearly 20 years, has "imperialist" connotations. That has not prevented the game from acquiring a mass following that cuts across ideological lines and includes many of the Sandinista National Liberation Front's top leaders.

"Sometimes we will talk about baseball at cabinet meetings, and every now and then we even play a bit ourselves," Mr. Arguello said.

"The biggest fans are Humberto Ortega and Sergio Ramírez." He was referring to the defense minister and the vice president.

Five Nicaraguan players have made it to the U.S. major leagues in the last 10 years, the most successful being Dennis Martínez, a pitcher for the Baltimore Orioles, and David Green, an outfielder-first baseman with the San Francisco Giants.

When the St. Louis Cardinals traded Mr. Green to the Giants last month, analyses of the deal domi-

nated the sports pages here for days. At the moment, attention has shifted to Mr. Martínez's chances of regaining his spot in the Orioles' starting rotation.

"Just the other week, a scout for the Pittsburgh Pirates came through here," said Edgard Tijerino, sports editor of the Sandinista Front's official newspaper, Barricada. "He said there were at least three players he might be interested in signing."

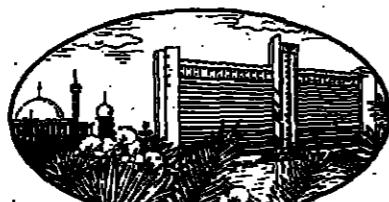
But added Mr. Tijerino, who described himself as a Detroit Tigers fan, "it is our policy not to disclose the salary figures in the contracts signed by players in the U.S." He said the front "does not want our players to be dazzled by millionaire contracts that might tempt them to leave the country to try and make it in the big leagues."

The byword in Nicaraguan baseball these days, then, is self-sufficiency. The country even has stopped importing gloves, balls, bats and other equipment from the United States and has begun making its own ball, the Danto.

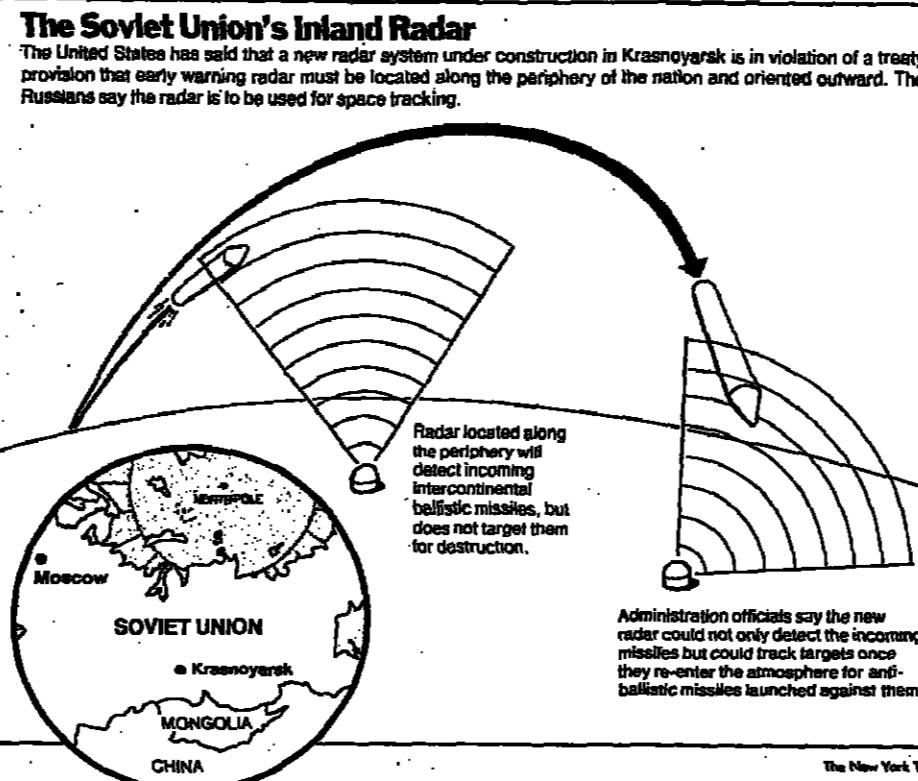
There have been, as might be expected, some complaints that the Danto ball is inferior to those once imported from the United States. But, Mr. Tijerino said, most of the protests seem to have come from pitchers whose earned run averages have risen and hitters whose batting averages have dropped since the new ball went into play.

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## Soviet Business School Urged

*Article Also Says Younger Managers Could Aid Economy*

By Dusko Doder  
*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — A Soviet economist long identified with reformist ideas has published an article calling for younger managers and for the establishment of Western-style business school to train industrial leaders.

The article by Abel Aganbegyan, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and head of an economics institute in Novosibirsk, was published Sunday in the government newspaper Izvestia. It appeared to signal an effort by the new Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to invigorate the economy.

In his article Sunday, Mr. Aganbegyan quoted Mr. Gorbachev's recent speech demanding an improvement in "the management of production."

Too many industrial enterprises, Mr. Aganbegyan said, are run by old men lacking basic engineering training and understanding of sociology, psychology and the latest developments in computers and automation.

"We are living in the century of technological revolution," Mr. Aganbegyan said. "We cannot think that this should bypass the sphere of management."

Alluding to the rigid system of centralized planning, he said some organizations "try to make decisions for managers and their enterprises, leaving them very little room for showing their own initiative."

What is required, he said, is the introduction of management courses that would employ such Western techniques as computer-modeled games. His institute, he said, has had some success in offering an intensive, three-month course for factory leaders. But, he said, an overall improvement of the management system requires money and time.

"If foreign business schools spend \$20,000 to develop the cheapest business game, it is clear that we will have to spend the same amount of money as well," he said. "If the capitalists do not spare funds on teaching business people active management methods, then why should we think we can limit ourselves to just lecturing" to industrial managers.

Mr. Gorbachev, like Yuri V. Andropov, his predecessor, has focused most of his attention so far on Moscow's internal problems and has insisted on greater economic efficiency and social and labor discipline.

It is expected that the new Soviet leader's drive to modernize the economy this year introduced foreign-currency accounts that earn interest and can be used for travel abroad. To attract illegally owned dollars, the banks said that before March 30, Poles could open these accounts without saying where the money came from.

Although Andropov initiated "experiments" in several branches of industry, seeking to give managers more autonomy and to reward higher productivity, Mr. Aganbegyan wrote that "there has been no breakthrough in productivity." Mr. Gorbachev's immediate predecessor, Konstantin U. Chernenko, had continued Andropov's policy but with less vigor.

Mr. Gorbachev said in his only speech since he became head of the Communist Party that he wanted

to see a restructuring of the material and technical base of production" and an improvement in "social relations."

■ Pravda Assails Coal Industry  
The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Monday that the Soviet coal industry was dogged by poor management and inadequate equipment. Reuters

Consequently, last year the equivalent of 10 million tons of fuel were lost, the report said.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Mike and Kate Westbrook: 'Ransacking Rossini' for Jazz

By Michael Zwerin  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — Mike Westbrook has written jazz music based on the works of Garcia Lorca, Brecht, Blake, Hesse, Rimbaud and Rossini and performed it in Zurich, Lausanne, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Paris, Milan, Rome and London. He is preparing a musical theater adaptation of D. H. Lawrence's poem "The Ass" to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the author's birth in Nottingham in September.

His orchestra will be featured at the Europa Jazz Festival in Le Mans, France, on April 20.

This most European of European jazzmen admits that "the main audience still looks to America for its jazz. We can't argue with that, but where does it leave us? It's just like Surrealism or something, the form no longer belongs to any one place. Jazz has spread throughout the world and we find our inspiration comes principally from European poetry and traditions."

"We" are Westbrook and his wife, Kate, who plays tenor horn, sings and co-writes some of the material. "We spend most of our year touring Europe and after 12 years of it we can now do most of our repertoire in the language of the country we are playing in. Garcia Lorca sounds better in Spanish, Brecht is somehow more spontaneous in German."

European government cuts in culture budgets hurt adventurous music like the Westbrooks'.

"Though I suppose Europe still must take second place to American jazz," he said, "sometimes I do not find the current American music very creative. It's kind of coasting, thrown together without enough rehearsal, people resting on their laurels, not struggling as we have to here to stay on top of what we are doing. Our situation is very perilous."

Looking at their books for the rest of the year, he finds that subsidized official festivals and presentations are sharply down. "They are relying on standard American names to draw the crowds," he said while in Paris last week to launch his new album, "Our Duke's Birthday" (Hat Hut). "They are not so willing to risk the consequences of experimentation. Basically, there's a conservative trend."

Except for a few piano lessons from his grandmother, Westbrook is self-taught. He was born in High Wycombe in England and grew up in Torquay and learned jazz "chronologically, from Jelly Roll Morton to Fats Waller and, through my father, Duke Ellington." He formed his first band while in art school in Plymouth. In the mid-1960s they enjoyed a once-weekly residence at Ronnie Scott's Old Place in London.

Influenced by Ellington and Gil Evans, he augmented his band until it became "The Concert Orchestra," which was ambitious, expensive and cumbersome, requiring large halls and heavy amplification.

In the early 1970s, just about the time Kate joined the band (they were married later), Mike's career "had come to a halt. Something seemed to fail apart. And then a door opened."

There was a big movement towards community arts in Britain at the time, Kate explained. "It usually meant playing in streets or in hospitals and prisons and so on. This meant we had to be mobile, totally acoustic, and we formed a four-piece brass band. It was a real opportunity to play for the sort of people who do not usually come to concerts, and wonderful communicating to people who were so close-up."

Kate learned the tenor horn, an instrument generally played by ladies in Salvation Army bands, not associated with jazz. Westbrook began to play tuba and valve trombone. They looked for new material to fit the unit. The Westbrook music to William Blake's poem "Iza of the Slave" has been recorded by the singer Van Morrison (on "A Sense of Wonder," now in the British top 40) and will be performed by the

Westbrooks in London on March 29.

There are now three basic Westbrook groups, a sort of "music for all occasions" concept: the trio, "A Little Westbrook Music," which toured France earlier this month; the brass band, now seven pieces; and the 11-piece Mike Westbrook Orchestra. Westbrook said he was "a bit sad to move away from the street concept," but "we began to be interested in theater music. We'll be playing the Rossini in Queen Elizabeth Hall in June."

During a theater festival in Lausanne, Mike started "ransacking Rossini. I suppose you could call it jazzing it up. It's the sort of thing one might imagine as terribly corny, but it turned out to be great fun. It's just popular music, after all. The finale from 'William Tell' is like one of the greatest pop songs ever, with a marvelous progression of chords going down in thirds. It's a great bold theme — it could have been written yesterday."

He said he and the group "never consciously built any sort of special

repertoire; we sort of just decided what to play today. I've always had a great respect for the myth of New Orleans tradition, and I suppose it was quite natural to go back to that source; we played 'High Society.' Then we came across some Elizabethan music and I arranged that. And on our new album I tried to capture the spirit of Duke without using any of his actual material."

He thinks of his music as jazz "although my definition may be broader than others."

Kate: "I ought to be about a great process of music, not stuck in the past."

Mike: "You can debate this forever, to very little effect. But jazz is about individual freedom within a collective community. We're keeping coming back to that."

**Mike Westbrook Brass Band:** 7 Dials, Covent Garden, London, March 28; Chauvin Theatre, Aldgate, March 29; Regis Emilia, Itala, March 30. **Mike Westbrook Orchestra:** Europa Jazz Festival, Le Mans, April 20.



Courtesy of the artist

Mike Westbrook: Looking for material to fit the unit.

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## Finding le Mot Juste for Spirited Talk About Wine

By Frank J. Prial  
*New York Times Service*

**P**ARIS — French intellectuals are even convinced that, unlike their wine, their language is in a state of decline. They blame this on the insidious influence of American culture — to which they are hopelessly addicted. Enraged by this paradox, they revile Americans and brand U.S. culture banal. They mount campaigns against words such as "terryboot" and "weekend" and indignantly call on the authorities to uproot signs that say "stop" at busy intersections.

To counteract this linguistic slide into the abyss, they write a lot about the true French language. For example, books in a series called "French Rediscovered" have been appearing intermittently for several years. The most recent title is "The Words of Wine and Drinking" by Martine Chatelain-Courtois. Appearing as it does in a series on saving the French language, the books show, if nothing else, how important wine and spirits are to the French soul, not to mention its liver.

The book is a compilation of French slang, historical words, archaic words and technical words, all dealing with drinks, drinking and drinkers. Some of its observations shed light on France and French wine.

There are some fascinating definitions. For example, sherry has been added to French coffee from time immemorial. But Paris ar-

got in the middle of the last century, *chicorée* was a synonym for drunkenness. Chatelain-Courtois found that the derivation was from *schikern*, the Yiddish word for drunkenness.

"Bar" is almost as common in French as in English. At one time in France it was usually modified by "American," as in *bar américain*. The French word for a bar is *comptoir*, which simply means counter. In "The Words of Wine and Drinking" traces the word from the English "barroom" to the Middle English "barre," which was plucked whole from Old French.

Some phrases are almost poetic. Who but the French would call the raised punt in the bottom of a rapidly emptying wine bottle the Mount of Despair? On the other hand, who but the French could come up with "let's throw a couple behind the tie" for "let's have a couple of cocktails."

Sometimes the book is simply wrong. Take the phrase *vair des éléphants roses* — "to see pink elephants." Chatelain-Courtois says it used to be "to see pink elephants fly," and traces it to the 1930s and the popular Walt Disney film "Dumbo." But there were "pink elephant" cocktails in the 1920s, just as there were "pink ladies."

The phrase may well go back to the first peasants who saw Hannibal's elephant-led troops tumbling down out of the Alps.

The name of the model Margaux Hemingway came from Chateau

Margaux, whose wine her parents — according to her father, son of the writer Ernest Hemingway — were drinking around the time of her conception. But I did not know until reading "The Words of Wine" that in 16th-century France a *margot* was a woman of easy reputation or a female drunk. Apparently, in the region around Lyon, *margot* still refers to being drunk.

"Toast" is another word that has crossed and recrossed the English Channel. Originally, according to "The Words of Wine," it was French. It was spelled *tosté* and meant a sliced of grilled bread. In Elizabethan England one put a couple of toast in a glass of wine being offered to someone to honor him. It became "toast" in England, came back to France in the 18th century as *tosté* and then became *toast* in the 19th century. This it remains on both sides of the channel, although French linguists would undoubtedly prefer pain grille.

"Sponge," or *éponge*, has about the same meaning in the French vernacular as it does in the English. To say in either language that someone "soaks up wine like a sponge" is not hard to decipher. The book offers a quote from Gustave Flaubert, however, that is worth repeating. Writing to a friend, he said: "I sleep like a rock, eat like an ogre and drink like a sponge." How did he ever have time for "Madame Bovary"?

One of the more interesting defi-

## 'Natural' Drink Trend Aids British Cider

By R. W. Apple Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

**H**EREFORD, England — The quest for lighter, more "natural" and healthful-seeming beverages so popular in the United States is also bubbling up in the deeply established drinking habits of the British. The movement is particularly effervescent at the world's largest cidermaking enterprise, H. P. Bulmer Ltd., a 98-year-old company that has prospered mightily from the recent changes in Britons' drinking habits.

Its facilities look like a set for a Hitchcock thriller — row after row of immense black-and-white oak vats towering 30 feet (9 meters) above the floor, jammed so closely together that the visitor soon loses his way in the maze. From its base in Hereford, close to the border between England and Wales, Bulmer's last year sold half of the total British consumption of 67 million gallons of cider, worth about £430 million, twice as much as a decade ago.

The British, to be sure, still consume 25 pints of beer for every one of cider, but while cider is growing, beer is declining, especially the traditional British bitter, the darkened brew called bitter.

No one is quite sure how to explain the evolution of cider from a drink favored by West Country rustics into a mass-consumption product. Heavy advertising certainly had something to do with it, and so did the introduction of cider on draft into more than 85,000 pubs.

But G. A. Thomas, a Bulmer's spokesman, said he suspected that the most important influence had been the growing preference for drinks that are light and "natural." British cider (not to be confused with the alcohol-free American product) is simply fermented apple juice, without additives. It ranges from 3 to 8 percent alcohol, less than most wine.

Cider used to be cheaper than beer, but no more. In 1976, Denis Healey, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, a man who knew a bur-

geoning revenue source when he saw one, reintroduced a cider duty after a respite of 40 years, and successive increases have made the drink somewhat more costly than draft bitter.

It was William the Conqueror who brought cider along with so much else to Britain. During the Hundred Years War it was a welcome substitute for the wine that no longer crossed the Channel, and in the 18th century it was a favorite of aristocrats. Then it fell from fashion, and cider houses by the dozen went into bankruptcy.

As in Normandy, British cider is made from all sorts of apples, but in the Hereford area it is made from sharp, tangy little fruits with names like Yarlington Mill and Tom Pott and Stoke Red. The apples are shaken from the trees and picked up from the ground by machines, ground into pulp and pressed. The juice ferments for about six to eight weeks.

Cider comes in many forms: strong and not-so-strong, still and bubbly, dry and sweet. The big seller is Bulmer's Strongbow, an astringent drink with a fragrant taste, high in alcohol, which the company calls "dry and zesty."

Well-known as having an eye for pretty women, but the letters to Edwards are the first indication that he carried on such relationships after a dispute eventually split along political lines.

The letters were written by Grieg in 1896, when he was 52 years old and had been married for almost 20 years to the singer Nina Hagerup, his cousin. The recipient was Bella Edwards, a little-known musician believed to have been American or Danish. She was 17 or 18 at the time. Historians in Bergen, where Grieg was born in 1843, said he was

well-known as having an eye for pretty women, but the letters to Edwards are the first indication that he carried on such relationships after a dispute eventually split along political lines.

Grieg's career was at its peak when he wrote the letters, published by a library in Bergen. He is remembered primarily for the Peer Gynt suites — incidental music written for Henrik Ibsen's play — and his romantic piano concerto.

The library bought the letters from a Danish antique collector in 1960. Grieg's descendants objected to their publication, citing the composer's statement in his will that the letters should be burned. But a majority of members of the board of the Bergen library voted in favor of publishing.

The dispute ended earlier this month when the main Norwegian political parties represented on the board voted in favor of the letters' publication, with the Christian Peoples Party opposing it.

"How I long for you and how happy you make me. It is as though every breath I take brings your soul closer to mine," Grieg wrote.

He is thought to have met Edwards in Copenhagen, where she studied from 1894 to 1896. He often traveled through the Danish capital on his way to concert dates on the Continent.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

**Paris Perfection' at Chanel Gets Lagerfeld a Standing Ovation**

By Hélène Dorsey

*International Herald Tribune*  
PARIS — "Paris perfection" is a way one California boutique defined the Chanel collection shown Monday morning. Everybody agreed, and gave Lagerfeld, who designs this collection with a magic wand, who has the destiny of this house,

PARIS FASHION

Lagerfeld was in total control; he got everything right: proportions, colors and the spirit of couture, much younger and more sophisticated.

The essence of Chanel as a adventures woman who revolutionized her times was echoed in Lagerfeld's fearless approach backed by his fireworks of changing the proportions he did away with the famous-length Chanel hemline, stopped above the knee or at the waist, and there were a lot of

A few seasons ago, purists

**ting 'Lost America'**

PSULE reviews of films recently released in the United States have sketched the psychology of the baby-boomers, or

**MOVIE MARQUEE**

the comic potential beneath comedy as Albert Brooks. His "Lost in America" gives a tickle of the mind—it's not so, but the hero's ego that plattered with pies and sat down the staircases of his mind," says Paul Attanasio of the Washington Post.

the eve of an expected promotion, an advertising executive, Howard — played by — who also directed — lies in bed. He's climbing the side ladder, but he's in a rut, wife (Julie Hagerty), per director in a big retail store, the same way.

When David gets fired, it's like he's out for them. Inspired by "Easy Rider," they decide to get out of society and head the country in search of the America. The easiest of easy though, they buy a Winnebago complete with microwave (with browning capability), are fueled by a \$100,000 gag."

would have hollered; this time they did not appear to even notice. Nor did they seem to mind that the shoulders were much wider and the shoes much flatter, and that all the gold chains were replaced by multicolored chokers. Lagerfeld did keep the pretty gold buttons, however, and the signature black Ascot and white camellia.

The minute that Inès de la Fressange — the house model, who is paid a fortune to work only for Chanel — came out in the first outfit, the mood was set. This was an ombre silk trenchcoat was worn over pants, with a simple khaki-and-navy sweater and flat shoes. It was followed by more coats, of which the prettiest were cut along the lines of riding coats. They were made of loden, leather, tweed and cashmere, with matching boater-shaped hats.

Cashmere sweaters hung negligently from coats' belts or were tucked into the skirts of dressy evening gowns. Simple black sweaters were worn over asymmetrical mile skirts. Gray flannel, usually reserved for the boardroom, made it to the ballroom. So did leather, including a smoke-gray leather suit, its floor-length skirt finished with a back drape. Stunningly draped black dresses, some embroidered with gold, owed nothing to Chanel and everything to Lagerfeld.

So did the Watteau-inspired clothes that he introduced three months ago in the couture collection and that gave a shot in the arm not only to the house of Chanel but to the whole couture world. He continued on the same romantic track with frilly-edged suits and some satin evening outfits in Watteau pastels.

There's a new face in the Dior clan: Bernard Arnault was named Dior's president last week, while Paul Audran, the former president, was named general manager.

**DOONESBURY**

Lagerfeld's coat and trousers for Chanel; "French poodle" dress by Tam Giudicelli.



crown of Bousac Saint-Frères, is worth 500 million to 1.5 billion francs, Arnault said.

Meanwhile, the Dior ready-to-wear is sluggish at best. The designer is by four young men under the artistic direction of Marc Bohan, who does the house's couture line.

Maybe Dior's managers should concentrate on finding just one good designer.

Interesting things were happening outside the Tuileries runways. Tam Giudicelli, who sat out the last two seasons because of financial mishaps, was back on the scene and showing in his apartment on Boulevard Raspail.

Having severed the link with his former backer, the oil-drilling heir Primat Schlimberger, he now has a tie-up with Sheikh Mubarak al-Sabah of Kuwait. It came about by accident, Giudicelli said. "His sister, Anna, used to buy from my boutique on Rue de Tourton. One day, she asked what happened and decided to put me back in business." Since she lived in London, she opened a Giudicelli boutique Feb. 28 at 12, Beauchamp Place. Another is scheduled to open soon in New York.

This is good news, for Giudicelli understands cocktail and evening dresses better than most designers, and he has a very witty and Parisian hand. He will fill a gap in Paris, where evening wear is not so easy to find, especially at ready-to-wear prices.

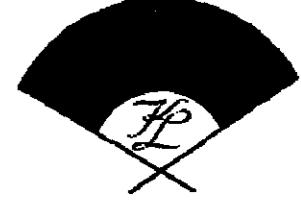
His new collection of 60 models included several beauties, including a funny black-and-white one, trimmed with white ostrich feathers, that Giudicelli called "my French poodle."

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**René Lalique in London.**

The Galerie Moderne R. Lalique Collection at Harvey Nichols 26 March–20 April.

A rare collection of Decorative Glass by René Lalique (1860–1945), organised by Galerie Moderne, the world's foremost authority on R. Lalique glass, is now on view at Harvey Nichols, one of London's leading Department Stores.

Galerie Moderne's unique and representative collection will be of particular value to visitors with an interest in 1920's Decorative Arts and R. Lalique glass; renowned for its quality and design throughout this exotic era to the present day.

The exhibits, which include vases, bowls and statuettes in opalescent and frosted glass, are being offered exclusively through Harvey Nichols as part of their French "Parle Français" season.

The Harvey Nichols "Parle Français" season, which includes the Galerie Moderne R. Lalique Collection, runs from 26 March to 20 April.

Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1.

Tonight  
the

Alma  
Cordell  
Andrea  
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To make  
Avon  
that  
jacket

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Small Beer for Britain

Britain's latest budget was dismissed by many commentators as boring. A week after its unveiling, it still does not look like a dramatic contribution toward better economic health in a country dogged by severe unemployment, a shaky currency and a long history of bad labor relations.

Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, does not aim at any sort of Keynesian inflation. Extrapolating from his own estimates, it is hard to see unemployment falling this year from the present three to four million, or around 13 percent of the labor force. The aim is to reduce the budget deficit, instead of pushing it up in Reaganite fashion to create more demand and jobs. That is not surprising, since Mr. Lawson is profoundly un-Keynesian and highly suspicious of the adventurous course that the Reagan administration has taken. The suspicion is warranted — not because the underlying concept of changing your budget balance to balance your economy is wrong, but because the Reagan administration seems to have dangerously overprescribed a medicine that should be used judiciously.

There were some mildly useful points in the Lawson budget. Reform of National Insurance — which taxes employers according to the number of workers they employ, and taxes workers according to their wages — may faintly encourage employers to take on more lower-paid workers; one hopes it will not inspire them to get rid of the higher-paid. The intention to draw the teeth of the official wage councils — which discourage recruitment of the jobless by keeping the bottom end of wages up — and the plan to increase spending on youth training projects

accord well with the sensible view that European governments have to deploy a wide range of policies to get people back to work.

What is disappointing is that Britain has not seen fit to follow up last year's rationalization of corporate tax by an attack on the irrationalities in the personal tax system. There are only promises of discussion papers which can drag proceedings out beyond the lifetime of the present government. As in America, the distortions in the present tax system are harmful to prosperity.

For the rest, Britain's budget is rather small beer — almost literally. Some questionable large increases in taxes on cigarette and drink will raise the general price level slightly faster than would otherwise have been the case, mildly aggravating the modest smokers and drinkers but doing little to help the drunkards and the cancer-prone.

Mr. Lawson's second budget is intent on defeating inflation. Otherwise it is a bit of a non-event. This is probably right for the moment, because a new event is about the last thing you need when your economy is emerging a little groggy, from a year-long coal strike, confusion in the market for oil (one of Britain's major assets) and upsetting conditions in the exchange markets.

A major problem has long been the idea that the British budget, which has to coincide with the vernal equinox, should set the scene for the year ahead. Decisions should not be made at an arbitrary date. Britain was probably right not to change much this Easter. What Mr. Lawson has to watch is whether, perhaps near the autumn equinox, there also seems to suggest that Soviet economic aid has not been sufficient

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Midterm Blues in Europe

All three of Western Europe's major governments have fallen into one kind or another of a midterm shump. Americans might usefully keep that in mind, since it is affecting the way Europe responds to the rest of the world.

French regional elections have turned out badly for the governing Socialists and well for their conservative opponents. Since the campaign for next year's parliamentary elections is already under way, the regional returns are another warning of trouble ahead for President François Mitterrand. His own term runs until 1988, opening the possibility that he may find himself trying to govern with the National Assembly in the hands of the opposition. That is a familiar circumstance in American politics but has never happened in France's Fifth Republic, and the prospect creates great anxiety.

In West Germany earlier this month, Oskar Lafontaine, a radical Social Democrat, led his party to triumph in a state election in Saarland. That has no immediate effect on the conservative-to-center coalition in power at the federal level, but Mr. Lafontaine's victory gives new force to the neutralist attack on established West German policy and significantly increases the strength of the left wing within the Social Democratic Party.

In Britain, Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government remains securely in control with its large parliamentary majority, but it has been sinking recently in opinion polls. If

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Botha Will Have to Negotiate

As still more South African blacks fell to police bullets over the weekend, President Botha told American television that it was all a Communist plot, that nobody in the world would stop him maintaining law and order and that people who opposed his government did not get shot. Meanwhile, white opposition members of Parliament from the Progressive Federal Party conducted a swift inquiry on the spot in the Vlottenberg area of the Eastern Cape and came away convinced that the police had deliberately fired ball ammunition (as distinct from tear gas, plastic bullets or shot) into Thursday's funeral procession although they had not been attacked.

In less than seven months since the new constitution came into force, excluding the black majority but giving other non-white groups a subordinate share in power, more than 200 Africans have been killed by police in disturbances too numerous to count. If South Africa looks bad after (Unterhagen), it was no better before, for those who wished to see.

People have been speaking of time running out ever since Sharpeville, but the direct threat to white domination by force is no more real a

— The Sacramento (California) Bee.

### FROM OUR MARCH 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Canada Imports British Miners**  
MONTREAL — Labor circles are exasperated by the announcement that the Dominion coal and iron companies have arranged to import 1,000 men from England to replace union miners who have been on strike in Nova Scotia for some time. A number of "strike-breakers" have already been imported from different parts of the Dominion, and it was believed that the mining troubles were over. This opinion seems to have been too optimistic. The trouble arises out of the refusal of employers to recognize the unions because the men were affiliated with the United Mine Workers of the United States and have taken orders from the American executive. This indifference of Americans in Canadian matters has robbed the men of public sympathy.

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ties Index  
stocks P.14 Economic reports P.12  
commodities P.14 Price rate notes P.14  
commodities P.14 Gold markets P.14  
commodities P.14 Interest rates P. 9  
stocks P.14 Market summary P.10  
commodities P.14 Oil prices P.12  
stocks P.12 DTC stock P.13  
commodities P.12 Other markets P.18

ESDAY, MARCH 26, 1985

## FUTURES AND OPTIONS

## Analysts Hunt for Reason or Rise in Silver Prices

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — In the precious-metal family, silver has a habit of playing follow the leader to its more expensive brother, gold. Last week, when gold prices jumped sharply in futures trading, silver futures prices also did. For example, the May silver contract on the Comex in New York jumped 50 cents an ounce on Tuesday, to close at \$3.15 an ounce. On Wednesday, it rose as high as \$3.90 before closing down as a result of profit-taking.

ended the week on Friday at \$3.75 an ounce, still well above its price of \$3.75 the previous Friday. That contract has

ed from a high of \$15.13 on Feb. 17, 1983, to

\$5.53 an ounce on Feb. 11, 1985.

In gold and silver

price rise, "we got a

whiff of the panic that

can happen."

many analysts were delving for deeper reasons.

ices for both metals have been very low in relation to the all-

high of more than \$50 an ounce for silver and more than

for gold in early 1980.

ever continues to be a favored investment for Americans,

rding to Bernard Savalko, senior analyst at Paine Webber.

That contrasts with the centuries-old popularity of gold

ng Europeans.

Savalko thinks there might be more small silver investors

ose who take delivery and hold onto it — in the market than

before, especially in the cash market. "The public has a love

r with silver," he said, calling it the poor man's insurance

ay.

ie stocks held in Comex-authorized depositories dropped

123.3 million ounces on Feb. 28, to 112.2 million as of last

ay.

ere was a steady take-down almost every day this month,

Savalko said, "which indicates that silver is finding a home

large industrial users, I presume, and with large dealers

ng delivery to satisfy investor demand."

S for last week's price rise, he pointed to the dollar, which

weakened at the same time. "Last week, in the rise of the

price of gold and silver, we got a whiff of the panic that

happened," Mr. Savalko said.

ink that there is evidence that the sentiment has turned

ast the dollar for the time being," he added, explaining that

dollar "has been overbought by Europeans and was looking

to decline in price."

Savalko said that "in the current disinflationary climate

e markets are likely to settle back, if the Ohio banking crisis is

ived and we don't see any other financial or international

lications over the near term."

ther factors influencing the silver market, he said, were the

U.S. trade deficit and the slowed rate of increase in the gross

onal product.

Donald Feinstein, technical analyst for Dean Witter Reynolds

in Chicago, said: "My basic feeling is that the silver market is

bullish. I don't think that the Ohio bank situation had

thing to do with it."

Feinstein thinks that there might be other reasons for

silver prices such as the Comex, the exchange on which gold

silver are traded in New York, raising margin requirements,

ave last Wednesday. He said that many holders of short

tions (those who expected prices to drop) had to liquidate

ations or meet higher margin requirements.

margin requirements usually are increased by an exchange

it foresees sharper price swings. Mr. Feinstein believes that

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 5)

## Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on March 25, excluding fees.  
Total findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of  
March 25, 1985.

Currency	Per U.S.\$	Per DM	Per F.F.	Per J.M.	Per D.L.	Per S.F.	Per Yen
Australia \$	1.405	1.482	11.295*	31.999	31.779*	—	123.448
Canada \$	4.400	76.16	20.10	5.577	31.990*	—	227.77
Denmark kr.	2.247	3.787	—	22.72	1.573*	8.625*	4.376*
Euro	1.00	1.715	—	2.794	11.2075	24.0100	76.24
France F.	2,650.00	2,409.50	2,409.50	2,409.50	2,409.50	2,409.50	2,409.50
Germany D.	0.895	1.1725	2.3667	0.9075	2.0444	2.44	45.20
Iceland kr.	26.645	30.52	79.46	25.99	12.51*	70.32	39.18*
Italy L.	0.492	0.5984	2.2161	0.4859	0.4855	—	1.7456
Japan Y.	0.925	0.5941	—	0.4859	—	—	1.6714
Switzerland Fr.	1.245	2.1777	8.4975	1.2765	1.2535	1.2535	—
U.K. £	1.402	2.2164	8.2259	1.4285	1.2503	44.8631	1.7868
U.S. \$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

\*Late finding.  
\*\*Forward rates (1) American needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (1)  
(1) £1 = \$1.402 (2) 1 U.S. \$ = £0.7048  
(2) 1 Euro = 1.715 (3) 1 U.S. \$ = 0.5941  
(3) 1 Euro = 1.402 (4) 1 U.S. \$ = 1.00  
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## vire Says Its Earnings Rose 25.3% Last Year

By Dinah Lee  
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Swire Pacific, the parent company of Hong's Cathay Pacific Airways, said Monday that its net profit, after taxation and minority interests, rose 25.3 percent last year, from 18 million Hong Kong dollars (\$4 million), from \$37.2 million in 1983.

It has five divisions: aviation, property, shipping and reinsurance, and industries trading.

The company traces its origins to a trading house of Butterfield & Swire, which was set up in Shanghai in 1866 and 1867, regarded as one of the most of the original "ongs," or concerns, in the region. The company is now part of the Group, based in London.

Mr. Miles recommended a dividend for the year of 12 cents "A" share, compared to 10 cents in 1983; and of 2.8 per "B" share, up from 2.8 cents in 1983.

Announcing the results, the van, Michael Miles, noted the company had exceeded the get of more than one billion that he set last July, when the company acquired Swire Proprietary.

He added that he saw "generally prospects."

Miles said details would not be until the annual general meeting at a later date. Cathay Pacific continued to be the company's most important source of income. The airline showed an

increase in net profit from improved load factors and yields, enhanced by capital profit on equipment sales and refinancing.

But both the shipping and property operations continued to suffer from a depressed market, despite a recent upturn in the local residential property market after a slump of three years.

Swire Properties Ltd.'s net profits for 1984 was below earlier expectations, Mr. Miles said, explaining: "The property pickup came a little late for us this year, but our aviation, industrial and trading operations picked up the quite small differential there."

Mr. Miles also mentioned Cathay Pacific's exposure to currency fluctuations and the effect on revenues of the strong U.S. dollar, to which the Hong Kong dollar has been linked since October 1983 through an arbitrage package with note-issuing banks.

He said the strengthening of the Hong Kong dollar was "less helpful" as the year progressed, when matched against their key earning currencies, the yen, the Australian dollar, the Deutsche mark and the British pound.

Mr. Miles also mentioned the company's hopes of becoming more involved in China's offshore oil-exploration program.

"At the moment, Chinese authorities tend to say that the offshore oil development will be handled by Chinese interests, but my impression now is that Hong Kong is more and more inclined in those interests," he said.

## Komatsu Gets U.S. Base in Mideast Market Slips

By Susan Chira  
New York Times Service

YO — With the rash of construction projects in the Middle East slowed or halted by the decline in oil income, the United States has regained its position as a growth market for heavy equipment.

Komatsu Ltd. plans to take advantage of that situation, and keep its chief competitor, by moving to make construction equipment at a plant in Tennessee. Komatsu, the world's second-largest maker of construction equipment after Caterpillar Tractor, announced here last week it had agreed to pay \$3.5 million for its first factory in the United States.

With the former Koehler plant in Chattanooga, Tenn., is scheduled to begin by the end of 1986. By 1988, the company said, about 250 workers will be making heavy construction equipment, industrial robots, and laser machining devices. Komatsu said it would also about \$18 million in plant investment.

Having a direct production in the United States, we will respond more rapidly to needs of the market and our customers there," said Shoji Ito, Komatsu's 58-year-old president, in a recent interview in his Tokyo office.

Though the world market for construction equipment has shrunk to its 1979 level, Mr. Ito said, the United States is the few areas where demand is strong. He estimated that the States accounts for about 40 percent of the world demand in construction machinery.

Mr. Ito, said Benjamin Moyer, an analyst for Merrill Lynch Markets here, the United States is now the world's largest construction machinery market, "to increase Komatsu's share," Mr. Moyer said, "it to expand its market in the

United States, Mr. Ito said. Komatsu began as a maker of mining equipment and rose to dominate the Japanese construction market. In the however, its future seemed by a joint venture between Komatsu and Caterpillar. At the time, all of Komatsu's customers thought that if we sat id nothing, Komatsu

would just disappear," Mr. Nogawa said. "So we did our best." Now, with low labor costs, the weak yen and a reputation for quality, Komatsu has become a formidable rival.

Manufacturing in the United States, Mr. Nogawa and industry analysts here said, would enable Komatsu to lessen its dependence on depressed construction-machinery markets such as the Middle East, cement the loyalties of its U.S. dealers, avert future protectionism, and shield itself against possible currency fluctuations by expanding its non-yen investments.

When Komatsu began aggressively trying to increase its exports in the 1970s, Mr. Moyer said, the company concentrated on the fastest growing overseas markets — the Middle East and, to a lesser extent, South America.

In recent years, however, that effort has been stalled by the international debt crisis, the faltering price of oil and the war between Iran and Iraq.

Mr. Nogawa said a 17-percent decline in export sales in 1984 contributed to Komatsu's 22.6-percent drop in net income, to \$34 million.

To help combat that slide, Komatsu has pursued the United States market much more actively in the last few years, banking on the expiration of a technical agreement that limited its exports to bulldozers until 1982.

With Komatsu able to offer a wider range of construction products, it was able to persuade more of its 50 dealers to sell only Komatsu-made items. Parts and service make up a large part of dealers' businesses, so dealers prefer manufacturers with a full line.

Komatsu's U.S. sales more than doubled last year, to \$300 million, from \$130 million in 1983, and accounted for 10 percent of total sales, Mr. Nogawa said.

Komatsu now has about a 9-percent market share of construction machinery in the United States, Mr. Nogawa said, and the company hopes to expand that share to 15 percent to 20 percent after it begins production in the United States.

Analysts predicted that Komatsu's share would grow to about 30 percent, and he said that the companies most likely to be hurt by Komatsu's expansion would be small ones.

## China Replaces Presidents of 2 Major State-Run Banks

(continued from Page 9)

in progress, they've got to be discipline people." The fact that the government recently initiated its propaganda drive against corruption, indicating that "targets" should be singled out for investigation and exposure, coincided roughly with a recent meeting at which officials began talking of how to punish high officials in "unhealthy practices."

Mr. Jin, the official in charge of the central commission for guiding the Communist Party's three-year education campaign, said in a Feb. 21 that, "to check the tendencies, we should name ourselves merely to files."

Unsubstantiated theories circulate about Mr. Jin's They are: a bonus theory. One of the "tendencies" being to has been "the issuance of money and

## Suzuki Discusses U.K. Production

TOKYO — Suzuki Motor Co. is discussing joint production of commercial vehicles designed by Suzuki in Britain with Bedford Commercial Vehicles, a British division of General Motors Corp., a Suzuki spokesman said Monday.

An Japanese newspaper, Nippon Keiyo Shimbun, reported that Suzuki would sign a production agreement in June or July with the aim of starting assembly early in 1986 and making 10,000 vehicles in the first year.

Suzuki said it and Land Rover Santana SA started production in Spain this month of off-road vehicles with 1,000-cubic-centimeter (61-cubic-inch) engines. In Detroit, Automotive News reported that GM and Suzuki were discussing a joint-production venture in Canada with annual capacity of 170,000 Suzuki cars.

The dividend was unchanged at 11 DM per share, he said.

The parent bank's 1984 partial operating profit, which excludes earnings from trading on its own account, declined 4.3 percent over 1983 to 531.7 million DM.

## Bayerische Vereinsbank Says Profit Rose 6% in 1984

Reuters

MUNICH — Bayerische Vereinsbank AG's group net profit rose 6 percent in 1984 to 185.97 million Deutsche marks (\$57.93 million) from 175.40 million DM in 1983. Maximilian Haack, chairman of the management board, said Monday.

The dividend was unchanged at 11 DM per share, he said.

The parent bank's 1984 partial operating profit, which excludes earnings from trading on its own account, declined 4.3 percent over 1983 to 531.7 million DM.

However, bank officials said profits picked up strongly in the second half of 1984. At mid-year, the partial operating profit was 15 percent above the mid-1983 level because of slack credit demand.

Mr. Haack said Bayerische Vereinsbank still was making large risk provisions.

While domestic credit risks show signs of declining, there seems no solution to the international debt problem and provisions in this sector were increased during 1984 "by a not inconsiderable amount," he said. He did not elaborate.

The average interest margin on business in the first two months of 1985 declined to 2.68 percent from an average of 2.75 percent through

1984, he said. In 1983, the average margin was 3 percent.

Mr. Haack said 1984's earnings were totally satisfactory even though at the operating level 1983 results could not be quite matched.

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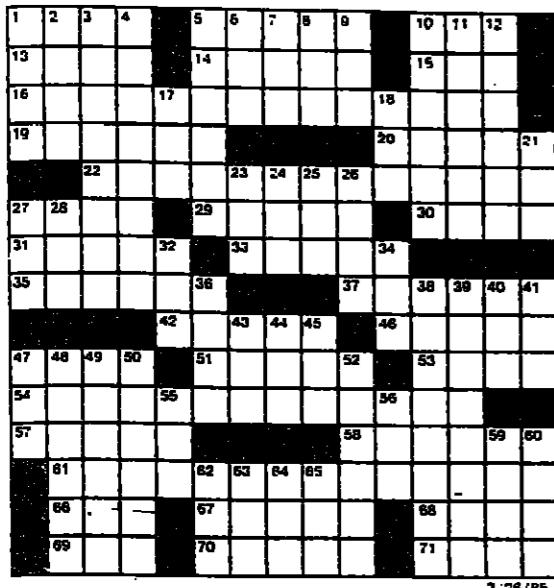
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**CROSS**

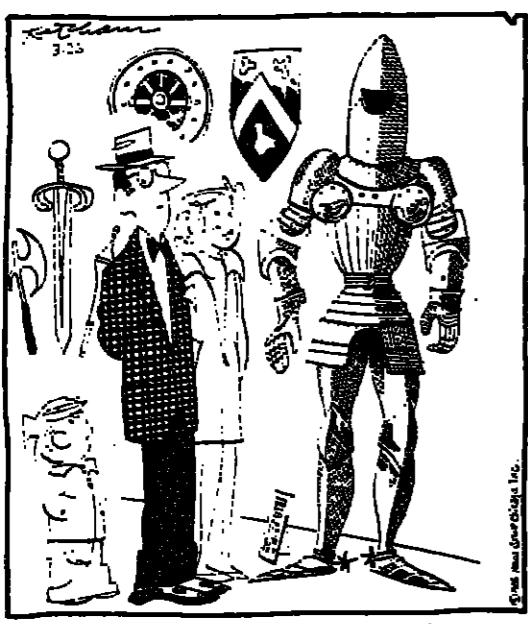
- 1 Aspiration
- 5 Road hazard
- 10 P.S. group
- 12 Melody
- 14 Silverheels' role
- 15 Director
- Howard
- 16 Start of an anonymous quotation
- 18 Marine hitchhiker
- 20 Curvy letters
- 22 Quotation:
- Part I
- 27 Singer Paul
- 28 Taunt
- 30 Assassinate
- 31 Bards
- 33 Pacify
- 35 Make fond
- 37 Farm machine
- 42 Insect form
- 46 Love
- 47 Nick Charles's dog
- 51 Scottish terrier
- 53 TV equine
- 54 Quotation:
- Part III
- 57 Gridlockade
- 58 Writer
- 61 End of quotation
- 66 French island

**DOWN**

- 1 Mix
- 2 Stringed instrument
- 3 Not cured, as ham
- 4 Prune, as old shrubs
- 5 "Athenaeum" painter
- 6 — Altos, Calif.
- 7 Compass dir.
- 8 And so forth: Abbr.
- 9 Rocky peak
- 10 Rainbow makers
- 11 Throat part
- 12 Author
- Thirkell
- 17 Pay dirt
- 18 Still
- 21 Kind of diver
- 23 Yellow or Coral
- 24 — Joey"
- 25 Man is one: Abbr.
- 26 Cordelia's father
- 27 Negative prefix
- 28 Plumber
- 29 Speedy jets
- 30 Before, as Bard
- 31 Comedian
- 32 Skeleton
- 33 Phrixus's transport
- 34 Affirmative vote
- 35 Fans
- 39 Colonades
- 40 Before, as Ham et al.
- 41 Troublesome
- 42 State of equilibrium
- 43 Phrixus's transport
- 44 By way of
- 45 Vessel for Ham et al.
- 46 Love
- 47 Rocktopus
- 48 State of equilibrium
- 49 Sums up
- 50 Tall
- 52 Snuggle
- 53 Allow
- 54 Acad.
- 55 Cordage fiber
- 56 Summers in Scotland
- 57 Parts of a cen.
- 58 Tantrum
- 59 Eggs for Cato
- 60 Very poor magazine

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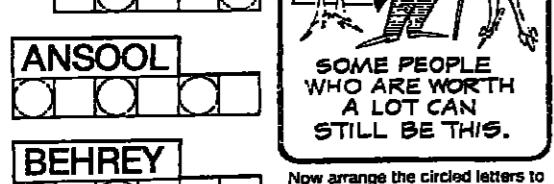
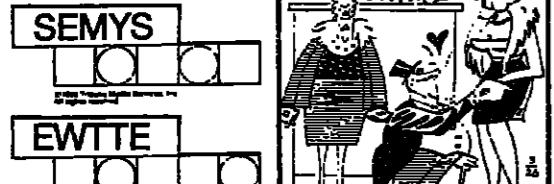
## DENNIS THE MENACE



"KNIGHTS WERE LONGER IN THOSE DAYS."

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday 5 | Jumbles HELLO WHINE VELVET GRISLY

Answer What he did after putting a lead slug in the scale—STOLE A WEIGH

## WEATHER

## EUROPE HIGH LOW

Alps 20 45 C F G F

Amsterdam 17 30 D E F F

Berlin 17 30 D E F F

Bordeaux 11 35 D E F F

Brussels 9 48 D E F F

Copenhagen 5 41 D E F F

Dublin 6 46 D E F F

Edinburgh 17 30 D E F F

Frankfurt 17 30 D E F F

Geneva 17 30 D E F F

Istanbul 15 38 D E F F

Las Palmas 15 38 D E F F

London 15 38 D E F F

Milan 15 38 D E F F

Moscow 14 37 D E F F

Nice 14 37 D E F F

Oporto 11 25 D E F F

Prague 11 25 D E F F

Saint Petersburg 11 25 D E F F

Stockholm 18 34 D E F F

Toronto 13 35 D E F F

Vilnius 13 35 D E F F

Zurich 12 34 D E F F

**ASIA HIGH LOW**

Bangkok 21 32 C F F

Beijing 19 25 D E F F

Hong Kong 12 21 D E F F

Manila 17 25 D E F F

Seoul 7 45 D E F F

Taipei 24 35 D E F F

Tokyo 15 35 D E F F

Yokohama 15 35 D E F F

**AFRICA HIGH LOW**

Algiers 25 35 C F F

Carthage 24 35 C F F

Cape Town 24 35 C F F

Conakry 18 25 D E F F

Levante 18 25 D E F F

Luanda 24 35 D E F F

Maputo 24 35 D E F F

Monrovia 24 35 D E F F

Nairobi 24 35 D E F F

Tunis 20 35 D E F F

Windhoek 24 35 D E F F

**LATIN AMERICA HIGH LOW**

Anchorage 1 34 5 C F F

Bogota 21 32 C F F

Buenos Aires 21 32 C F F

Caracas 21 32 C F F

Chile 21 32 C F F

Colombia 21 32 C F F

Curitiba 21 32 C F F

De la Plata 21 32 C F F

Guatemala 21 32 C F F

Havana 21 32 C F F

La Paz 21 32 C F F

Montevideo 21 32 C F F

Porto Alegre 21 32 C F F

Rio de Janeiro 21 32 C F F

Santiago 21 32 C F F

Santo Domingo 21 32 C F F

San Salvador 21 32 C F F

Uruguay 21 32 C F F

Venezuela 21 32 C F F

**NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW**

Anchorage 20 48 12 C F F

Barrow 17 30 C F F

Bethel 17 30 C F F

Bigfork 17 30 C F F

Calgary 17 30 C F F

Charlottesville 17 30 C F F

Chicago 20 48 12 C F F

Chesterfield 17 30 C F F

Corvallis 17 30 C F F

Denver 20 48 12 C F F

Edmonton 17 30 C F F

Fort Collins 17 30 C F F

Gainesville 17 30 C F F

Grand Forks 17 30 C F F

Hartford 17 30 C F F

Houston 17 30 C F F

Idaho Falls 17 30 C F F

Indio 17 30 C F F

Jackson 17 30 C F F

Knoxville 17 30 C F F

Las Vegas 17 30 C F F

Lincoln 17 30 C F F

Long Beach 17 30 C F F

Los Angeles 17 30 C F F

Montgomery 17 30 C F F

Montreal 17 30 C F F

Missoula 17 30 C F F

Minneapolis 17 30 C F F

Montpelier 17 30 C F F

Mountain View 17 30 C F F

Phoenix 17 30 C F F

Pittsburgh 17 30 C F F

Portland 17 30 C F F

Provo 17 30 C F F

Reno 17 30 C F F

Riverside 17 30 C F F

Sacramento 17 30 C F F

Seattle 17 30 C F F

Spokane 17 30 C F F

St. Louis 17 30 C F F

St. Paul 17 30 C F F

St. Thomas 17 30 C F F

St. Louis 17 30 C F F

St. Paul 17 30 C F F

St. Thomas 17 30 C F F

St. Louis 17 30 C F F

St. Paul 17 30 C F F



## ART BUCHWALD

## Red Riding Hood Inc.

**WASHINGTON** — Once upon a time there was a sweet thing called Red Riding Hood, who owned Little Red Riding Hood Inc., a small company that made children's dresses. One day she was walking down Wall Street when she met a great big wolf (Amalgamated Wolf).

"Where are you going, Red Riding Hood?" the wolf asked.

"To Grandmother Pizza's office with this new issue of stock, which I hope will make her well."

The wolf thought to himself, "What a tasty morsel. I could eat Grandmother Pizza for breakfast and Red Riding Hood Inc. for lunch."

The wolf then said, "Where are your grandmother's offices?" And Red Riding Hood replied, "In the World Trade Center building."

The wolf then said, "Would you like to have a hot pretzel from the stand over there?"

"Why not? They are not expecting me at Grandmother's board meeting for a half-hour."

Whilst Red Riding Hood was eating her pretzel and drinking her coffee, the wolf sped off to the World Trade Center. He dashed into Grandmother Pizza's office and ate poor Grandmother up.

Then he pulled the curtains and sat in her leather chair.

## Scala Musicians Accept Contract, Call Off Strike

*The Associated Press*

**MILAN** — Orchestra members of La Scala opera house have called off a strike after reaching agreement on a new contract. The strike forced cancellation of three performances of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" earlier this month.

The agreement is subject to approval by Public Administration Minister Remo Gaspari, however, and could touch off a dispute between Gaspari and La Scala over whether state-subsidized theaters are subject to rules for public employees.



Red Riding Hood was ushered in by the secretary.

"Good morning, Grandmother."

"The wolf did not reply."

"Oh, Grandmother, what big ears you have!"

"The better to hear all the merger rumors on the street," the wolf replied.

"Oh, Grandmother, what big eyes you have!"

"The better to read everyone's latest financial report."

"What big hands you've got!"

"The better to grab all your assets with my dear."

"Grandmother, what big teeth you have!"

"The better to eat you with!"

And with that the wolf sprang out of his chair and made a lunge for Red Riding Hood, who easily sidestepped him and knocked him to the floor.

"The SEC will never let you do it."

"They haven't stopped anyone from swallowing anybody else up yet," Red Riding Hood retorted.

"Wait," the wolf said. "Why can't we make this a friendly takeover? Give me a golden parachute and I'll never try to eat you again."

"Sorry, but it's too late" and with that Red Riding Hood cut open the wolf's stomach and out popped her grandmother, who had a grin on her face.

The grandmother said, "It worked. I knew we could get control once he got fat and cocky."

Red Riding Hood said, "Where do you get that 'we' stuff, Grandma? I'm spinning you off to Standard Oil of New Jersey."

"What are you doing?" the wolf asked.

Red Riding Hood sat on the wolf's stomach and said, "I'm taking you over."

"You can't take me over," the wolf cried. "I'm five times bigger than you are."

"Size means nothing," Red Riding Hood said. "The only thing that counts is how much money I can raise to get control."

"Where could you find enough dough to buy a great big wolf?"

"To make a leveraged buyout. I'll cut off your head and sell it to a museum, your coat to a furrier and your teeth to a key-chain company. It's all there in the prospectus."

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## The Brothers Grimm

Once Upon a Time There Were 2 German Linguists Who Thought They Would Go Down in History for Their Dictionary

By Tyler Marshall  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**KASSEL**, West Germany —

Once upon a time, there were two brothers who enjoyed collecting fairy tales. Although they were great linguists and opened new frontiers in the study of languages, they would be remembered most for a collection of stories that enchanted children the world over.

Unlike the stories that made them famous, the tale of Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm is true. This year, the region of central Germany where they recorded such tales as "Snow White," "Sleeping Beauty" and "Little Red Riding Hood" has begun celebrating the brothers' 200th birthdays.

The tales have stirred controversy virtually from their beginnings. Renaissance Europe viewed the pre-Grimm versions as useless superstition. After World War II, the Grimms' tales were banned for almost two years in the British zone of occupied Germany because of a belief that their sometimes gruesome contents had helped pave the way for Nazi atrocities.

The tales were attacked as reactionary by Europe's New Left in the 1960s, and a generation of American parents worried that they were too violent.

But those reservations have done little to blunt the widespread popularity of the tales. They have been translated into 70 languages, with each culture having its favorites.

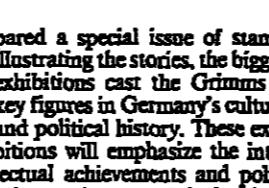
According to Heinz Rolleke, a Wuppertal University professor and a respected authority on German folklore, Japanese children love the fantasy in the stories. Soviet versions invariably concentrate on the coziness of tiny houses or little families, while Americans tend to accentuate the glamour. "Americans like the powerful king, the large weddings or the big castles," Rolleke said.

Although several cities plan

festivals this summer with stage performances of the tales, and the West German post office has pre-



Jacob (left) and Wilhelm Grimm



pared a special issue of stamps illustrating the stories, the biggest exhibitions cast the Grimms as key figures in Germany's cultural and political history. These exhibitions will emphasize the intellectual achievements and political commitments of the brothers' most productive years. This element, viewed by many Germans as far more important than the tales, remains largely unknown to the rest of the world.

"The Grimms are known too much as simple storytellers," said Klaus Becker, a historian and the spokesman for a major exhibit planned this summer at the Brothers Grimm Museum in Kassel. "Our aim is to show more of their role as intellectuals who yearned for democracy and German unity during a period of French domination."

Three exhibitions, including one devoted to the illustrations drawn by a third Grimm brother, Ludwig, are planned for Kassel, where the brothers lived while gathering the tales. Symposia on linguistics and German etymology are planned for West Berlin, Marburg and Kassel. The state of Hesse, where much of the Grimms' work took place, has budgeted 1.5 million Deutsche marks (about \$470,000) to promote the celebrations. German cities in Hesse are anteing up another 400,000 marks.

For many Germans, the most important effort of the brothers'

lives was to begin a major dictionary that shed light on the development of the German language and set a standard internationally for linguistic histories.

Wilhelm died in 1859 as work on the letter D was being completed. Jacob lived four years longer, reaching the letter F. But the project survived both world wars and Germany's division, still more important than the tales, remains largely unknown to the rest of the world.

In the Cold War atmosphere of

the 1950s, work on the Grimm dictionary was a rare point of official contact between East and West Germany. The two states now share the publishing rights.

A commemorative paperback version published last fall in West Germany has gone into its second printing.

Jacob, born in Hanau Jan. 4,

1785, was the more ambitious of the two. In 1814 he joined the Hessian delegation to the Congress of Vienna, which determined the shape of post-Napoleonic Europe, but when the task proved as boring as it was weighty, Jacob amused himself by learning seven languages, including Serbian, Russian, Greek and Latin.

Wilhelm, born Feb. 24, 1786,

13 months after Jacob and the second of the six Grimm children, interested himself more in the style and aesthetics of his work than Jacob, who provided the fragmentation and of no great value, the bicentennial celebrations could awaken new interest in it.

## PEOPLE

## 'Bolero' Sweeps Razzies

While waiting for the Academy Awards, let's hear it for the bombs: John and Bo Derek's "Bolero" has swept the Golden Raspberry Awards, known as the Razzies. "Bolero," the odds-on favorite, won in six of the ten categories, from worst picture to worst musical score. Bo Derek was named worst actress, her husband took worst-director and worst-screenplay awards and Olivia D'Abo, who appeared in the film, received the worst-new-actress honors. A previous Razzie winner, Brooke Shields, was named this year's worst supporting actor for her masturbating role in the mercifully mostly unseen "Sahara." Lynn Holly Johnson was pegged as the worst supporting actress for "Where the Boys Are '84." Sylvester Stallone got the top male award, worst actor, for "Rhinestone," which also was cited for worst song, "Drunken Stein," words and music by Stallone's co-star, Dolly Parton.

Historians such as Becker also hope to use the celebrations to erase some of the myths that have grown up around the tales, such as the image of the Grimms traveling through the countryside reciting peasant stories.

"Most of the stories were related by middle-class friends or via servants or tradesmen around the Grimm home in Kassel," Becker said.

Rolleke said 90 percent of the tales were contributed by women, including Wilhelm's wife, Dorothea. "Old Maria," a blacksmith's daughter who was the widow of a Hessian mercenary killed in the American Revolution, related "Little Red Riding Hood," "Sleeping Beauty" and "The Valiant Little Tailor."

"Cinderella" came from a middle-class family in neighboring Westphalia. The most prolific contributor was Dorothea Viehmann, who delivered 37 mainly lesser-known stories to the Grimm home in addition to fresh vegetables.

Although the Grimms assembled the tales while in their 20s, their interest in folklore persisted through their lives. More than 1,000 unpublished legends, myths and portions of other fairy tales gathered by the Grimms are stored in the West Berlin Staatsarchiv (State Library). Although most of the material is said to be fragmentary and of no great value, the bicentennial celebrations could awaken new interest in it.

Harvard University has denied tenure to the Pulitzer Prize-winning sociologist Paul E. Starr, who says he has accepted a full professorship at Princeton University. Starr, whose book "The Social Transformation of American Medicine"

won the 1984 Pulitzer for general nonfiction, criticized the decision by Harvard's president, Derek C. Bok, saying that those who do "interpretive, historical social analysis" are in big trouble. Harvard's sociology department has been leaning more toward "quantitative" social methods, statistical and computer-modeling, he said. Bok declined to comment on the tenure case, but told the Harvard Crimson newspaper, "Like all departments, you need a balance of different approaches to the discipline. No one is turning their back on the qualitative approach."

President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina has been honored by a University of New Mexico for his work in restoring his country's democracy after years of military rule. Tom Farer, president of the university, granted Alfonsín a honorary doctorate of laws, saying "He has set about the extremely difficult task of strengthening democratic rule in a country with immense material and human resources but with a wretched tradition of arbitrary and often authoritarian rule."

Nancy Reagan will have an audience with Pope John Paul II at a will visit a drug rehabilitation center during a visit to Rome on M. 3-4 during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Europe, according to U.S. Embassy spokesman Romeo. Details of the papal audience were still being worked out, the spokesman said. Mrs. Reagan is scheduled to be in West C. many for the annual exodus summit conference May 1-6.

Imelda Marcos, wife of Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, is in Boston for treatment of glaucoma. Marcos disclosed in interview with local reporters in northern city of Baguio, Mrs. Marcos, 55, left Manila March 1 to attend the funeral of the So leader, Konstantin U. Chernov in Moscow, then went to the United States, Marcos said.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

## SWITZERLAND

## LAKE GENEVA

## MOUNTAIN RESORTS

## LAKE LUGANO

## SUNNY SOUTHERN SWITZERLAND

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

## SWITZERLAND

## LAKE GENEVA

## MOUNTAIN RESORTS

## LAKE LUGANO

## SUNNY SOUTHERN SWITZERLAND

## PARIS &amp; SUBURBS

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